

DESCRIPTION

POLYMER ELECTROLYTE FUEL CELL AND METHOD FOR ITS
PRODUCTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to a polymer electrolyte fuel cell employing specific current collectors and a method for its production.

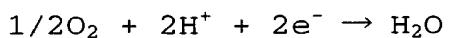
BACKGROUND ART

Attention has been drawn to a hydrogen oxygen fuel
10 cell as a power generation system which gives no substantial adverse effect to the global environment, since the reaction product is only water in principle. With a polymer electrolyte fuel cell which is being studied recently, a very high output is expected at a low
15 operation temperature of from room temperature to about 150°C. In such a case, it is assumed to use, as a fuel, hydrogen gas containing e.g. carbon dioxide, obtained by reforming e.g. methane, methanol or gasoline.

On the other hand, a polymer electrolyte fuel cell
20 has a low operation temperature. Accordingly, exhaust heat can hardly be utilized, for example, as an auxiliary power, and it is utilized only for hot water at best. To offset such a drawback, it is necessary for the polymer electrolyte fuel cell to secure a high output density.
25 Further, for practical application, it is required to secure performance of a high energy efficiency and a high output density even under an operation condition where

the fuel and air utilization ratios are high.

As the electrolyte for the polymer electrolyte fuel cell, a perfluorocarbon sulfonic acid type cation exchange membrane, which is an ultrastrong acid, is 5 mainly used, in view of the chemical stability and electric conductivity. When such an acid electrolyte is used, the following reaction occurs at an air electrode, whereby water will be formed.



10 Therefore, when the polymer electrolyte fuel cell is operated under such conditions as a low operation temperature, a high current density and a high gas utilization ratio, clogging (flooding) of the electrode is likely to take place due to condensation of steam, at 15 the air electrode where water is formed. Further, gases to be supplied to the fuel electrode and the air electrode, are usually wetted not to dry the ion exchange membrane in order to maintain the electric conductivity of the ion exchange membrane which is the polymer 20 electrolyte. Accordingly, also by such wetted gases, flooding of the electrode is likely to take place.

Accordingly, in order to obtain a stable performance of the fuel cell for a long period of time, it is necessary to impart water repellency to the catalyst 25 layers and the current collectors to supply gases to the catalyst layers, so as to prevent such flooding.

Particularly in the case of a polymer electrolyte fuel

cell whereby a high output density at a low temperature is desired, it is important to secure sufficient gas supply to the catalyst layers by imparting water repellency to the current collectors.

5 For example, as a method for imparting water repellency to a current collector made of e.g. carbon paper or carbon cloth, a method of incorporating a fluorine-containing polymer to a current collector, has heretofore been known. The fluorine-containing polymer 10 may, for example, be polytetrafluoroethylene (hereinafter referred to as PTFE), a tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene copolymer or a tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) copolymer. Each of them is a resin not soluble in a 15 solvent. In this specification, an A/B copolymer represents a copolymer comprising polymer units based on A and polymer units based on B.

In order to incorporate such a fluorine-containing polymer as a water repellent material to a current 20 collector, a method may, for example, be employed in which a sheet constituting a current collector is impregnated in a dispersion of a powder of a fluorine-containing polymer, followed by baking at a temperature of about 300°C. Usually, a surfactant is used as a 25 dispersing agent for such a dispersion of a fluorine-containing polymer, and the surfactant is removed by baking. The surfactant is a hydrophilic substance, and

therefore, if it is not sufficiently removed, no adequate water repellent effect by the fluorine-containing polymer can be obtained.

In the above method, high temperature baking is required, whereby there will be many restrictions in the design of the electrodes. For example, a catalyst layer usually contains an ion exchange resin for coating the catalyst, and the heat resistant temperature of such an ion exchange resin is about 200°C. Therefore, the above-mentioned baking treatment can not be applied in a state where a catalyst layer is laminated on the current collector, and the current collector will have to be baked alone.

Further, the particle size of the above-mentioned solvent-insoluble fluorine-containing polymer is at least 0.1 μm as a primary particle size, and when it is used as a powder, it is usually granulated, whereby the average secondary particle size is usually at a level of from a few μm to 500 μm. Accordingly, when such a solvent-insoluble fluorine-containing polymer is incorporated to a current collector, if the amount is small, it can not be continuously present, and the current collector will have water repellency only locally.

Therefore, portions of the current collector where no fluorine-containing polymer is present, will gradually be wetted as the fuel cell is used, and wetted regions will spread therefrom, thus leading to a substantial

TOP SECRET//
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

decrease in the water repellency of the entire current collector. Consequently, pores of the current collector will be clogged by water, and there will be a problem that the supply of a gas to the catalyst layer is
5 hindered, and the concentration overpotential increases to substantially lower the output voltage. Further, the above-mentioned fluorine-containing polymer is substantially spherical in its shape, and even when subjected to baking treatment, the bonding strength to
10 the sheet which constitutes the current collector, is weak, whereby there will be also a problem that the fluorine-containing polymer is likely to partially fall off when used for a long period of time.

Therefore, in order to impart adequate water
15 repellency continuously over the entire current collector, a large amount of the fluorine-containing polymer will be required. However, the above-mentioned solvent-insoluble fluorine-containing polymer is electrically insulating, and if it is incorporated in a
20 large amount in the current collector, the resistance of the current collector increases. Further, there is a problem that the fluorine-containing polymer particles themselves are likely to clog the pores of the current collector.

25 Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a current collector for a polymer electrolyte fuel cell, which has high water repellency as compared

with the prior art and which is capable of maintaining adequate water repellency for a long period of time, thereby to provide a polymer electrolyte fuel cell which has a high output density and which provides a stabilized performance for a long period of time.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a polymer electrolyte fuel cell comprising a polymer electrolyte made of an ion exchange membrane, catalyst layers disposed on both sides thereof, and current collectors disposed on the outer sides of the catalyst layers, wherein the current collectors are made of a porous sheet having a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer having substantially no ion exchange groups, deposited on its surface.

15 Further, the present invention provides a method for
producing a polymer electrolyte fuel cell, which
comprises disposing catalyst layers on both sides of a
polymer electrolyte made of an ion exchange membrane, and
further disposing current collectors made of a porous
20 sheet on the outer sides of the catalyst layers, wherein
the current collectors are obtained by impregnating or
spraying a solution having a solvent-soluble fluorine-
containing polymer having substantially no ion exchange
groups, dissolved in a solvent, to the porous sheet, to
25 deposit the fluorine-containing polymer on the porous
sheet.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The current collectors in the present invention contain a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer having substantially no ion exchange groups, so that they 5 have water repellency. In this specification, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is a fluorine-containing polymer such that a solvent capable of dissolving the fluorine-containing polymer, exists, and the solvent is not particularly limited. However, it 10 is preferably a fluorine-containing polymer which does not substantially dissolve in a solvent such as water or an alcohol which will be a reactant or a product in the electrode reaction of the fuel cell.

The solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer in 15 the present invention may be one partially fluorinated or one wherein all hydrogen atoms are fluorinated. However, it is preferably in a solid state within the temperature range for use of a polymer electrolyte fuel cell. Specifically, it is preferably in a solid state within a 20 range of from room temperature to 150°C.

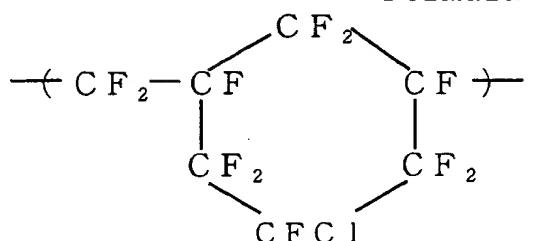
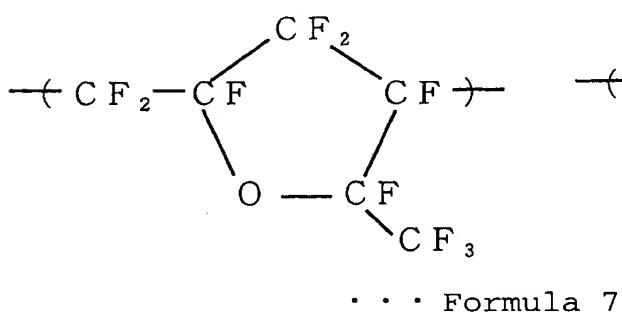
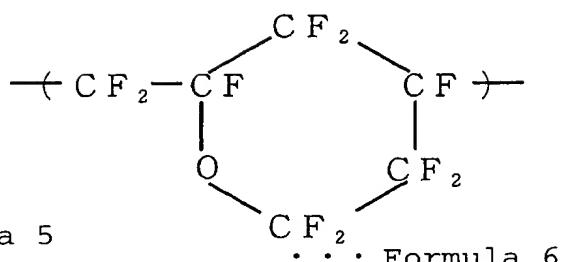
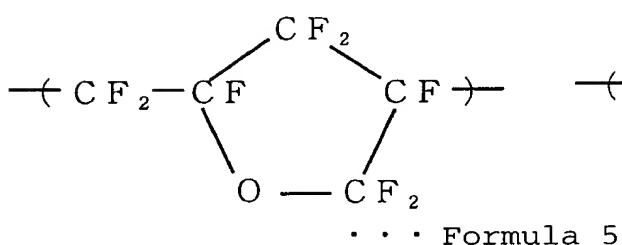
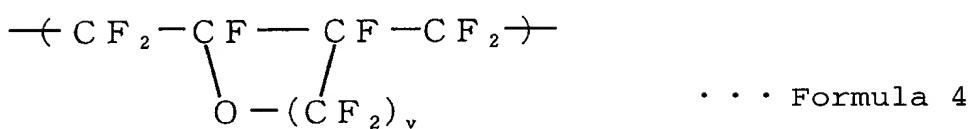
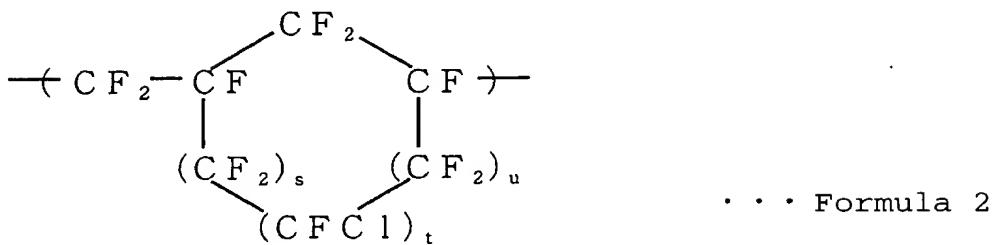
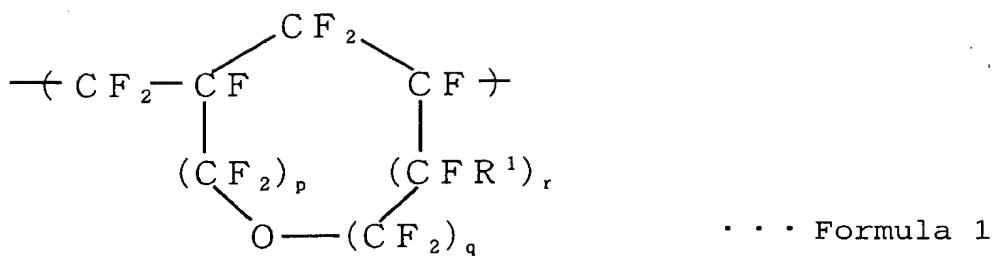
Further, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer in the present invention has substantially no ion exchange groups. Here, the ion exchange groups are specifically sulfonic acid groups, carboxylic acid 25 groups, etc. Here, "have substantially no ion exchange groups" means that the ion exchange groups contained in the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer are at

most 0.1 meq./g dry resin, particularly preferably at most 0.05 meq./g dry resin.

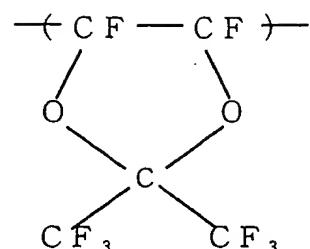
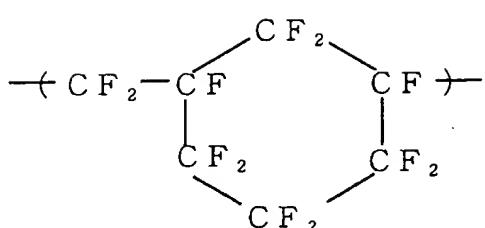
As such a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer, a polymer having a fluorine-containing aliphatic ring structure in its molecule, is preferred. The polymer having a fluorine-containing aliphatic ring structure in its molecule, is hardly crystallizable due to twisting of the molecule attributable to its molecular structure and is soluble in a fluorine type solvent. The polymer having a fluorine-containing aliphatic ring structure in its molecule, may, for example, be a polymer containing polymer units represented by the following formula 1, 2, 3 or 4. Specifically, a fluorine-containing polymer containing polymer units represented by any one of the following formulae 5 to 11, is preferred. Further, a fluorine-containing polymer containing polymer units represented by the formula 12 or 13, is also preferred.

In the formula 1, R¹ is a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group, p is an integer of from 0 to 5, q is an integer of from 0 to 4, r is 0 or 1, and p+q+r is from 1 to 6; in the formula 2, each of s, t and u which are independent of one another, is an integer of from 0 to 5, and s+t+u is from 1 to 6; in the formula 3, each of R² and R³ which are independent of each other, is a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group; and in the formula 4, v is 1 or 2.

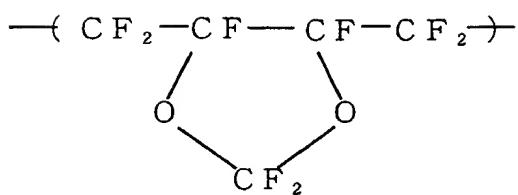
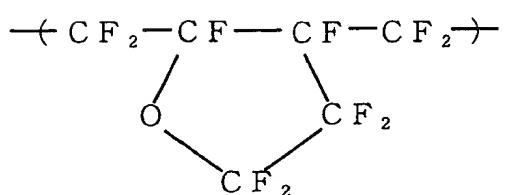
DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT -



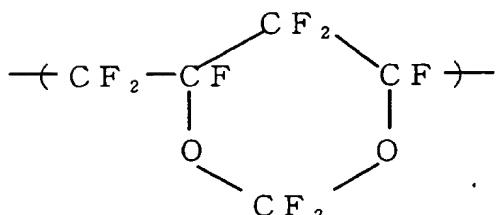
5



10



15



As the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer in the present invention, a homopolymer of polymer units represented by any one of the formulae 5 to 13 is preferred, but a copolymer containing at least two types of these polymer units, is also preferred. Further, it may be a copolymer containing polymer units based on a monomer having no fluorine-containing ring structure, such as tetrafluoroethylene or hexafluoropropylene.

The solvent which is capable of dissolving such a fluorine-containing polymer, is mainly a fluorine-

containing solvent. For example, perfluorobenzene, dichloropentafluoropropane, Afluide (tradename, for a fluorine-containing solvent, manufactured by Asahi Glass Company, Limited) or perfluoro(2-butyltetrahydrofuran) may be mentioned. The concentration of the solution having the fluorine-containing polymer dissolved, may be from 0.01 to 50%, based on the total mass of the solution.

Further, the molecular weight of the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer in the present invention is preferably from about 2,000 to 200,000, particularly from about 5,000 to 10,000. With a solution of the fluorine-containing polymer, if the mass concentration is equal, a solution having one having a large molecular weight dissolved usually has a high viscosity. When a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer having a molecular weight within the above-mentioned range, is used, if the concentration of the solution having such a polymer dissolved in a solvent, is adjusted, it is possible to bring the viscosity to a level excellent in the penetrability into the porous sheet constituting a current collector. Accordingly, a water repellency can be imparted easily to the above sheet by impregnating the sheet in this solution or by spraying this solution to the sheet. Further, the solution of the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer having a molecular weight within the above range, has a film-forming property, and

a coating film obtainable by drying the solution, is excellent also in the durability.

In the present invention, in order to increase the physical adhesive strength of the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer to the porous sheet constituting the current collectors, it is preferred that the fluorine-containing polymer solution is incorporated to the sheet by a method such as spraying or impregnation, followed by baking at a temperature of from about 100 to 250°C, more preferably from 150 to 200°C. The baking atmosphere at that time is not particularly limited, but is preferably in vacuum or in an inert gas atmosphere. The fluorine-containing polymer solution does not contain e.g. a surfactant to be removed, whereby the adhesive strength to the sheet can be improved at a temperature lower than the decomposition temperature of the ion exchange resin. Accordingly, baking may be carried out after integrating the current collectors with the catalyst layers. Further, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is preferably such that hydrogen atoms are all fluorinated, whereby it is excellent in the chemical resistance and stable even in an oxidizing or reducing atmosphere.

In the present invention, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is incorporated to the current collectors, and it is further preferred that the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is

incorporated also in the catalyst layers. If the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is incorporated to the catalyst layers, the water repellency will further be improved, whereby flooding can be more effectively suppressed. Accordingly, a higher output can be maintained even if the fuel cell is used for a long period of time. Here, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer to be incorporated to the catalyst layers may be the same or different from the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer incorporated to the current collectors, but it is preferably a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer exemplified above with respect to the current collectors.

In the present invention, the porous sheet constituting the current collectors is preferably made of a carbonaceous material, and carbon paper or carbon cloth (one having carbon fibers formed into a cloth) is, for example, preferred. Of such a porous sheet, the thickness is preferably from 0.1 to 1 mm, and the porosity is preferably from 30 to 90%, particularly preferably from 70 to 80%. If the current collectors are too thick, the dispersibility of the gas deteriorates, and the output of the fuel cell is likely to deteriorate. Further, if the porosity is too low, the gas will not be efficiently supplied to the catalyst layers. Further, if the thickness of the current collectors is too thin or the porosity is too high, the strength of the current

096922 032603

collectors tends to be low.

In the polymer electrolyte fuel cell of the present invention, the catalyst layers are disposed on both sides of the polymer electrolyte made of an ion exchange membrane, and the current collectors are disposed on the outer sides thereof. The current collectors may be disposed as directly in contact with the catalyst layers or may be disposed as in contact via a gas diffusion layer.

As such a gas diffusion layer, a water repellent sheet made of fine particles of carbon and PTFE may, for example, be used. To the gas diffusion layer, water repellency may be imparted together with the current collector. When a gas diffusion layer is present between the current collector and the catalyst layer, the gas can be supplied more uniformly to the catalyst layer. Further, when the current collectors are made of e.g. carbon paper, the catalyst layers or ion exchange membranes are likely to be damaged by e.g. fluffing, but by the presence of the gas diffusion layer, such damage can be prevented.

As a method for incorporating the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer to the current collectors, a method may, for example, be mentioned wherein a porous sheet to constitute a current collector, is impregnated in a solution having the fluorine-containing polymer dissolved, followed by removing the solvent. Otherwise,

in the process for the production of the above porous sheet, its constituting material may be impregnated in the fluorine-containing polymer solution. Otherwise, the above porous sheet may be put together with a catalyst
5 layer and impregnated together in a fluorine-containing polymer solution. The solution of the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is not required to use a surfactant, and simply by heating at a temperature where the solvent can be removed, the fluorine-containing
10 polymer can be deposited on the current collectors to impart water repellency.

Further, the solvent which is capable of dissolving the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer, is usually a fluorine-containing carbon type solvent, and in
15 many cases one having a low boiling point of not higher than 60°C. Accordingly, a solvent having such a low boiling point can be removed simply by leaving the porous sheet containing the fluorine-containing polymer solution to stand at room temperature, whereby the porous sheet
20 can be made water repellent very simply.

Further, the fluorine-containing polymer can be incorporated into the current collectors in the form of a solution, whereby by adjusting the viscosity of the solution, the fluorine-containing polymer can be
25 distributed uniformly even into the interior of the pores of the porous sheet constituting the current collector. Accordingly, by means of the solvent-soluble fluorine-

containing polymer, the porous sheet surface can be covered efficiently with a small amount as compared with a fluorine-containing polymer which is insoluble in a solvent. Further, even when the water repellency of the 5 current collectors has deteriorated by the use of the fuel cell for a long period of time, the water repellency can be imparted again to the current collectors by an operation such as a spraying of the fluorine-containing polymer solution, as the case requires.

10 In the present invention, a solution having the fluorine-containing polymer dissolved, is used, whereby the fluorine-containing polymer present after the removal of the solvent upon drying, can cover the surface of the sheet, irrespective of the type of the porous sheet 15 constituting the current collectors, such as woven fabric or non-woven fabric, and irrespective of the sizes of pores of the sheet. Accordingly, it is possible to impart high water repellency to any sheet having a porous structure.

20 Further, the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer in the present invention is incorporated to the current collectors preferably in an amount of from 0.001 to 60%, particularly preferably from 0.01 to 10%, based on the total mass of the current collectors. Within this 25 range, the current collectors will have excellent water repellency over a long period of time.

Further, when the porous sheet to constitute the

current collectors, is treated for water repellency, the viscosity of the fluorine-containing polymer solution may be adjusted by a diluting solvent. As such a diluting solvent, a fluoroalkane, a fluorotrialkylamine, a
5 fluoroalkyltetrahydrofuran, a ketone, an ester, a chloroethane, a benzene derivative, an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol or isopropyl alcohol, a fluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon or a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, may, for example, be mentioned.

10 The current collectors in the present invention are excellent not only in the initial water repellency, but the water repellency can be maintained even when it is used for a long period of time, whereby the output of the fuel cell can be maintained at a high output level
15 constantly for a long period of time. Further, the water repellency can be imparted more efficiently than ever, whereby the amount of the fluorine-containing polymer as an insulating resin contained in the current collectors, can be reduced. Accordingly, the electric resistance of
20 the current collectors can be reduced, and the porosity of the current collectors can be increased. Thus, the current collectors in the present invention are excellent in the gas diffusion property, and have a low resistanece, and they are useful for both an air
25 electrode and a fuel electrode.

In the present invention, the above current collectors can be used for either air electrodes or fuel

electrodes, or they may be used for both electrodes. However, at the air electrodes, water will form by the reaction, and flooding is likely to occur, and accordingly, at least for the air electrodes, it is preferred to use them. Even when the above current collectors are used only for the air electrodes, and current collectors having water repellency treatment applied by a conventional solvent-insoluble fluorine-containing polymer, are used for the fuel electrodes, it is possible to provide a fuel cell having a long term reliability. Further, even when the solvent-insoluble fluorine-containing polymer and the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer according to the present invention, are used in combination and incorporated together in the current collectors, it is possible to obtain current collectors having high water repellency for a long period of time.

Now, the present invention will be described in detail with reference to Examples (Examples 1 to 4) and Comparative Examples (Examples 5 and 6), but the present invention is by no means restricted thereto.

EXAMPLE 1

A polymer (hereinafter referred to as the polymer P) comprising polymer units represented by the formula 11 and having a molecular weight of about 100,000, was dissolved in a solvent mixture of perfluoro(2-butyltetrahydrofuran) and perfluoro(tributylamine) in a

mass ratio of 1:1, so that the concentration of the solute would be 2% of the total mass. In this solution, carbon paper (TGP-H-060, tradename, manufactured by Toray Industries Inc.) was impregnated, whereby the above 5 polymer was deposited so that it would be present in an amount of 0.6 mg/cm^2 per unit area of the carbon paper. This carbon paper was dried at room temperature (25°C) to remove the solvent, thereby to obtain a current collector.

10 A catalyst having platinum supported on a carbon black powder in an amount of 40% of the total mass, and a solution having an ion exchange resin made of a
CF₂=CF₂/CF₂=CF-OCF₂CF(CF₃)-OCF₂CF₂SO₃H copolymer having an ion exchange capacity of 1.1 meq./g dry resin dispersed
15 in a solvent mixture of ethanol and 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane in a mass ratio of 1:1, were mixed to obtain a dispersion A. In this dispersion A, the mass ratio of the catalyst to the ion exchange resin was 0.75:0.25.

20 Then, a solution having a catalyst dispersed was prepared in the same manner as for the dispersion A except that as the ion exchange resin, one having an ion exchange capacity of 0.91 meq./g dry resin, was used, and this liquid was designated as a dispersion B.

25 As an electrolyte membrane, an ion exchange membrane
of a perfluorosulfonic acid type (Flemion R, tradename,
manufactured by Asahi Glass Company, Limited, ion

exchange capacity: 1.0 meq./g dry resin, dried film thickness: 50 μm) was used. To this ion exchange membrane, the dispersion A was sprayed to the hydrogen electrode side, and the dispersion B was sprayed to the air electrode side, so that the platinum content would, respectively, be 0.5 mg/cm², to form catalyst layers, thereby to obtain a membrane electrode assembly having catalyst layers formed on both sides of the ion exchange membrane. This assembly was sandwiched between a pair of the above current collectors and assembled in a cell to obtain a single cell.

Using this single cell, a continuous operation was carried out at a constant current of 1.0 A/cm² at a cell temperature of 80°C under a normal pressure (0.1 MPa) with a supplied gas being hydrogen/air at a gas utilization ratios of 70% of hydrogen and 40% of air. The output voltages upon expiration of 10 hours, 500 hours and 1000 hours after the initiation of the operation, were measured. The results are shown in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 2

The current collectors obtained in Example 1 were baked in vacuum at 150°C for one hour. A single cell was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the baking treated current collectors were employed. Using this single cell, the operation was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, and the output voltages

were measured in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 3

The polymer P was dissolved in a solvent mixture of 5 perfluoro(2-butyltetrahydrofuran) and perfluoro(tributylamine) in a mass ratio of 1:1, so that the concentration of the solute would be 0.5% of the total mass. In this solution, carbon paper (TGP-H-060, tradename, manufactured by Toray Industries Inc.) was 10 impregnated, whereby the above polymer was deposited so that it was present in an amount of 0.3 mg/cm² per unit area of the carbon paper. This carbon paper was baked at 150°C for one hour, to obtain a current collector.

A single cell was prepared in the same manner as in 15 Example 1 except that this current collector was employed, and using this single cell, the operation was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, and the output voltages were measured in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

20 EXAMPLE 4

The polymer P was dissolved in the dispersion B, and this was designated as a dispersion C. The mass ratio of the catalyst, the ion exchange resin and the polymer P in this dispersion C was 0.72:0.24:0.04. A membrane 25 electrode assembly was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that on the air electrode side, the dispersion C was used instead of the dispersion B.

A single cell was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 by using the current collectors obtained in Example 2 as the current collectors and using the above membrane electrode assembly. By using this single cell,
5 the operation was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, and the output voltages were measured in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 5

10 A current collector was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the solution in which the carbon paper was impregnated, was a diluted solution of a solvent-insoluble PTFE dispersion (AD-1, tradename, manufactured by Asahi ICI Fluoropolymers Co., Ltd.) and
15 baking was carried out in nitrogen atmosphere at 350°C. Further, the amount of PTFE deposited per unit area of the current collector was 0.6 mg/cm². A single cell was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that this current collector was used. Using this single cell,
20 the operation was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, and the output voltages were measured in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 6

25 A single cell was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 by using the membrane electrode assembly obtained in Example 4 and the current collector obtained

in Example 5. Using this single cell, the operation was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, and the output voltages were measured in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

5 Table 1

	Output voltage of the single cell (V)		
	After 10 hours	After 500 hours	After 1000 hours
Example 1	0.59	0.57	0.55
Example 2	0.59	0.58	0.57
Example 3	0.58	0.56	0.55
Example 4	0.61	0.61	0.60
Example 5	0.58	0.54	0.49
Example 6	0.59	0.56	0.53

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

In the present invention, a solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer is used, whereby by its solution, a porous sheet to constitute a current collector can be treated for water repellency. Accordingly, the surface of the porous sheet can be covered by the fluorine-containing polymer efficiently with a small amount irrespective of the shape or the pore structure of the porous sheet. Further, by simply removing the solvent from the porous sheet having the fluorine-containing polymer solution incorporated, excellent water repellency can be uniformly imparted for a long period of time. Further, heating at a high

temperature is not required for the process for imparting water repellency by incorporating the solvent-soluble fluorine-containing polymer to the current collector, the degree of freedom in designing the gas diffusion electrode containing the current collector, is high.

In the present invention, current collectors having low resistance and high water repellency for a long period of time, thus obtainable, are used, whereby it is possible to provide a polymer electrolyte fuel cell which provides a high output density and which undergoes little deterioration with time of the output characteristics.